merce:

"New York has a noble duty to perform. When too
many of her allies have surrendered or quit the field, she,
the city of New York, as represented by her banks and
merchants, is summoned to the post of honor. She is
called, by all that is due to herself, her country, and
other countries—by all that is due to sound principles
and sterling integrity—to stand her ground, and receive
the shock of battle. And she will do it. Yes, and soon the shock of battle. And she will do it. Yes, and soon the shout of victory will crown her endeavors. There is no good reason why our banks should suspend. They are now in an impregnable position; their business has been reduced to snug limits; their specie far exceeds their circulation, which besides is secured by State or United States stocks, lodged with the State comptroller; another ship-load of specie is near at hand; there is little or no demand for it for shipment to foreign countries; immense crops of cotton, rice, tobacco, flour, &c., will soon supply an abundance of foreign exchange; importations will be checked; in short, we are on the road to health, although, at this moment, the sickness is sore upon us. Several of our leading banks, over the signatures of their presidents, encourage the merchants to expect more libalthough, at this moment, the sickness is sore upon us. Several of our leading banks, over the signatures of their presidents, encourage the merchants to expect more liberal discounts soon. No doubt the latter are suffering severely, and need relief. The banks know it well, and will do what they can for them, consistently with the maintenance of their own position. Who can reasonably ask them to do more; the failure of solvent houses is a great calamity, though it is small in comparison with that of a bank suspension in this commercial centre of the western world. Bear up, then, hearties, a little longer, and you shall soon descry land; and, when the storm is over, you will congratulate yourselves and each other that you did not succumb, but bore yourselves in the darkest hour like men and like heroes.

"New York maintaining her position firmly, Boston, the commercial centre of New England, will be encouraged to do the same, and with her a large part of the banks connected with the Suffolk Bank system. Even if the Boston banks should suspend, (which we do not anticipate.) the New Haven banks, we are inclined to think, will hold fast to their integrity. They usually keep large deposites in New York, and are in many respects more closely connected with us than with Boston. For the hast three or four weeks they have kept the helm hard down, being determined to get into an impregnable position at the earliest posible moment. Money is said by old residents to be more scarce there than before the suspension in 1837. But as yet there have been few failures.

"If New York and especially if New York and Boston,"

"If New York, and especially if New York and Boston maintain specie payments without flinching, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the South generally, so far as it shall have suspended, will be obliged to resume, at no distant period, or lose their charters. The calamity will thus be greatly abridged, both in extent and duration, compared to what it would have been if our banks had pusillant-mously succumbed before the first blast of adversity."

The Daily News of Wednesday says:

"Daylight at length dawns, and the crisis seems about to pass away. We heard of no further bank suspensions yesterday, which of itself was a relief. We have also the satisfaction to announce that the city banks held a meeting in the afternoon, at the Clearing House, to discuss the state of affairs and to consider how the banks could best promote the interests of our merchants and recover their lost credit in financial circles. Forty banks were represented. The meeting took place at 3, p. m., and continued till 5. The whole proceedings were of a very business-like and harmonious character. It was unanimously resolved that the parties present should represent to their respective boards of directors to increase their discounts, withis a weak, three per cent. upon their respective present lines of discount. This will give a relief to the merchants to the extent of over three millions of dollars. This action of the banks will be received with gladness throughout the trading community, and will remove much anxiety from many a troubled mind. In the name of our commercial community we thank the banks for this timely action.

"The severe pressure upon us was owing in part to the sudden contraction of discounts by the banks, doubtless a necessary expedient to protect themselves, but having probably seen the worst of the difficulties, and knowing their own abilities, they show themselves ready to step forward, and, as far as lies in their power, lend a helping hand. By the weekly bank report, published yesterday, the lanks show that they are very strong, having a circulation of \$7,838,000, and specie on hand amounting to \$13,327,000, nearly two dollars in specie for one of circulation.

"Besides this relief tendered by the banks above re-The Daily News of Wednesday says :

"Besides this relief tendered by the banks above referred to, we observe the sub-treasury is paying out largely. It paid to-day \$871,300, mostly for redemption of public stock. We learn also that the Bowery Savings Bank has sent in \$1,000,000 certificates of United States stock to be redeemed. This will, therefore, be paid in the course of the week, and will be somuch capital added to the circulation. The skies are indeed looking brighter.

"The feeling in the street was much improved. More confidence was shown, which will soon lead to the resumption of business by the discount brokers. The stock market has also improved. Exchange with the South is relaxing a little. The currency of the State is more in demand as that of other States is more and more suspected. The low price at which exchange on London is selling—100 to 105—must lead to a large importation of gold in a few weeks. Sales of exchange have actually been made at par, or 100 per cent, which is 4.44 cents per pound sterling. We shall weather the storm."

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING.

The democracy of the city of New York, in compliant with a call of the Central Democratic Club, met in the Park on Tuesday night to ratify the nominations for State made by Hon. Isaac H. Wright of Boston, Judge Everett of New Jersey, Colonel Ming, Judge Morton, and others. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

union, justice, harmony, and sincerity; and, with these union, justice, harmony, and sentiments inspiring our every act, we appeal to our democratic brethren throughout the land in behalf of the rectitude of our intentions, and the greatness and purity

and State affairs, the democratic party demand impera-tively the complete abeyance of all other claims and pre-tensions than those which absolutely involve its undi-vided Integrity, its thorough union, its untarnished bonor, and its entire success.

Recoled, That the great voting masses have neither the time to discuss a bost of more recognital.

time to discuss a host of mere personal dissensions nor the patience to wait until the turbulent river of conflict-ing recriminations has flown by. They are, therefore. criminations has flown by. They are, therefore, ed to cross the Rubicon and to proclaim aloud emocrats, and democrats only, shall rule the democ-

Resolved, That, in all justice and reason, in all good ith and good citizenship, the 40,000 democratic voters the Empire City can and will take care of themselves. of the Empire City can and will take care of themselves.

Resolved. That their enthusiastic endorsement of the

Resolved. That their enthusiastic endorsement of the principles and nominees of the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, and their majority of 24,000 for the national candidates, have proven that their fidelity is as profound as their will is mighty and their decision overwhelming.

Resolved. That, once more summoned amid defeat and disaster, and to reanounce our fealty to truth, though bound legally hand and foot by a ruthless usurpation, we do hereby again renew our pledges on the altar of principle in fully and entirely endorsing the patriotic resolutions adopted by the Syracuse convention of May 10 and 11, 1857, and in their language.

"Resolved. That while we deprecate all partisan attempts to provoke slavery agitation and excitement, we approve the position and appland the spirit of the recent admirable letter of President Buchanan in answer to the communication from several clerical and other residents of

approve the position and appland the spirit of the recent admirable letter of President Buchanati in answer to the communication from several clerical and other residents of northern States. That, in our judgment, this entire Kansas question, whether of historical fact or governmental action, is placed therein upon its true basis; the obligations of the government and the rights of the people of the Territory clearly defined, and the essential principle which lies at the foundation of our whole scheme of territorial organization, rightly to enforce the principle so recently avowed by Congress as the true intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska act; that it is not the design to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, or to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the constitution of the United States. The convention declares its unqualified adherence, as the groundwork of the adjustment of this dangerous slavery controversy, in the only form sanctioned by the constitution, consistent with its compromise with the rights of the States and with a just recognition and from enlightened public sentiment.

mition and from enlightened public sentiment.

"Resolved, That the excess to which our political oppoments have carried misgovernment in the State calls for
the immediate interposition of the people; that at this
moment we behold the State seriously embarrassed in its
finances, and the State debt accumulating; the State

taxes have increased seven-fold within the last ten years; the canals, once a source of pride and affluence to the State, impoverished and dependent upon direct taxes for their progress; and that we cannot but feel that the example of improvidence set by the State has spread into the business affairs of the people, inviting them to hazardous speculations, the anticipation of future resources by the present reckless expenditure, profuse debt, and the abuse of credit, and that we call upon the people to remedy this state of affairs by establishing a sound and ecotomical financial policy at Albany."

Resolved, That the democracy of this city await with impatience and eagerness the moment when, like a giant aroused, they shall dash to pieces the puny shield of usurpation which has been affixed by centralized power to their breasts.

Resolved, That the question of the hour with us is the restoration of those municipal franchises which, by sundry acts of an insane legislature, have been torn from us, to the sore detriment of principles that support the base and bind the arch of all free governments—a system so constituted that one part cannot be weakened without endangering the whole edifice; and, therefore,

Resolved, That the State ticket, headed by the name of Gidson J. Tucker, a democracy sound, able, carnest, and indefatigable, and a son whom this great city loves to honor, has herein peculiar chaims on our regard; and we promise for it a majority that will convince our foes that the New York democracy know how to punish treachery, and reward and cherish honest merit.

Resolved, That to those who have stood by us and their duty in the moment of peril, who, slandered, villified, persecuted, and betrayed, have still had the high manly taxes have increased seven-fold within the last ten yes

Resided, That to those who have stood by us and their duty in the moment of peril, who, slandered, vilified, persecuted, and betrayed, have still had the high manly virtue to maintain the truth, through good report and evil too, we tender the tribute of the people's thanks; they shall find us as we found them—friends in the direct hour of need! And, finally,

Resided, That in the administration of the patriot and sage, James Buchanan, we hall the dawn of a happier cra. Its constitution and sentiments, whenever expressed, remind us of the brightest days of the republic; pledging to it our hearty, determined, and steadfast support, we unite in the trust that during the years of its mission our country will have begun to realize that lofty destiny which has been predicted for it by the wise and good of every clime.

THE INTEGRITY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The democratic party of North Carolina has attained its present strong and proud position after years of anxiety and toil. It lost its control in State affairs in 1836, and did not completely regain it till 1850. It is true, in 1842 it had the assembly; but, owing to several causes, the benefits resulting therefrom were neither very great nor enduring. From that period up to 1848 it struggled in a decided and apparently hopeless minority; yet it labored on through the gloom which enveloped it, appealing to the people against the party in power, and urging them to return to the old paths of Jackson, and Macon, and Jefferson. In 1850 it was successful, carrying the State by nearly three thousand majority; and this majority has been increased at least four-fold. The this majority has been increased its departments, and it will remain so as long as the party is true to its principles and shows itself worthy of the people's confidence.

It required some nerve to be a democrat from 1840 to 1850. The leaders of the old whig party, in possession of the State government, and sustained, as they were, by the various corporations, presumed upon their power, and treated the democrats generally with disdain and arro-gance. They carried this insolance—for we can with truth call it nothing else—even into social life; and the impression was sedulously sought to be produced that it was not "respectable" to be a democrat. This was especially the case in Raleigh, the seat of the State government, and the centre of the old "whig clique," which had so long monopolized for itself, and parcelled out among its dependents, the emoluments and the honors of the State. Others may, but we can never forget these things. They emind us of the sinister influences, the con f wealth and power, and the arrogance and seifish-ess which then controlled the State; but they remind us also of the patience and perseverance of the democracy, its indefatigable labors, and the boldness and devotion to popular rights, by which, at last, through its astrumentality, these federal influences and these combinations against the people were mastered and put down. Now that the victory has been achieved, and the ship of State put upon the right tack, we can recur to these old times with no unpleasant emotions, and certainly with no desire for vengcance upon the vanquished. But, in looking back, we think mostly, and most pleasantly, of the "old guard" who were in all the charges during the decade referred to; and we never meet one of them with-

breatened somewhat at one time to embarrass the democratic party of the State—to wit: distribution and the white basis—have been thoroughly tried and finally settled—the former by the repeated condemnation of the people at the polls; and the latter by the ultimate adoption and incorporation into the State constitution of the free-suffrage principle. There is no vitality in either of

There is danger, however, on the question of internal inprovements; but this danger will disappear, provided the democrats generally of the State prove true to their platform on this subject, adopted in 1854, and readopted in 1856, with so much unanimity. We cannot permit ourselves to doubt for one moment their fidelity to their

own recorded pledges. estly formed, irrespective of all previous local divisions in the democratic party, and for the purpose of affording a common ground upon which all true national men in the city and State of New York may rally under the motto of him. We are satisfied with him and his cabinet, however So far as federal politics are concerned, we can see no tion Society, bearing date to August 15th, in none some of us may differ as to the conduct of the governor of Kansas. But those who condemn the latter still re-pose confidence in the President; nor is it at all probable that anything will occur hereafter in this connexion calculated to lead to a withdrawal of that confidence. all see and feel that the only hope of the country—the only sure guarantee for the preservation of the constituion and the Union-is to be found in the national democratic party. Here, then, we stand; and as long as there is a ray of hope, here we will all stand together. No dis-cord can be produced in our ranks by questions growing out of federal politics.

But the democratic party is strong, and is constantly growing. Its very strength may produce weakness. It nay neglect its organization, and thus encourage divisions and discord; and the aspirations, the ambitions, the seland discord; and the aspirations, the ambitions, the selfishness of its leading men may obstruct and cloud its principles, and ultimately break it down. This is possible. Let the masses of the party look to it, and look to it often. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few." The people, in all free governments like this, it often. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few." The people, in all free governments like this, should be the masters, and those who are called leaders should be servants. Our opponents can have no hope but in producing divisions in our ranks. "Divide and con-quer" is their motto. Let us, we repeat, guard against this. Let the most rigid organization be insisted upon and maintained. The path of the democratic party, from the days of Jefferson until now, is strewn with the wrecks of apostates and traitors. It is so because it is a party, which subordinates men to principles; and as long as it does this it will be invincible.

In the superior court of Massachusetts, (Suffolk county,) in a suit between John Hammond and the American Mutual Life Insurance Company, the following points were decided: "Where the premium on a policy of life insurance is made payable quarterly in advance, on or before noon of the first day of each quarter, and the policy is to be void if the premium shall not be so paid, and the first day of a quarter falls on Sunday, the premium is not due and payable until the next day at noon. Where a person so insured dies on the afternoon of a Sunday, which was the first day of a quarter, without having paid the premium for the ensuing quarter, the insurers are liable."

Captain McGowan, of the steamship Empire City, has been presented by the passengers of that vessel with a splendid gold chronometer watch and highly-wrought chain, as a token of esteem for his able and indefatigable conduct during the late hurricane encountered off Cape

Miss Charlotte Cushman, the popular American tragic actress, commenced an engagement at Burton's Theatre, in New York, on Monday.

BANK SUSPENSIONS.

Probably there was no clause of the cons 1846 to which the great body of its friends attached less importance when they gave it their suffrages than the sixth section of the eighth article, which reads as fol-

"The legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the sus-pension of specie payments by any person, association, or corporation issuing notes of any description."

When this provision was incorporated into our fu nental law few believed the time would ever come when the legislature could again be tempted to repeat the folly of legalizing a suspension of specie payments. Perhaps they were correct in that belief, and yet we should profit little by our own past experience, or by the current experience of other States, if we under-esti-mated the importance of such a prohibition in the present crisis. With all reasonable confidence in the fidelity and firmness of our New York bankers, we confess to feeling of greater security with such a barrier and therefore feel for their friends who are in trouble. In the next place, they are apt to be engaged in some kind of commerce, and therefore, in times like these, stand in need of bank facilities themselves; and in the last place, they are apt to have creditors or customers who stand even more in need of such facilities than they do All these interests, separate or combined, are often much greater than their interest in the stock of the institution which they manage. Under such circumstances a bank officer requires unusual firmness to resist the temptations to accommodate those whose failure he would feel more directly and more severely than he would feel the failure of the bank. But with such a prohibition in the consti-tution, suspension is failure, and failure is destruction, not only to the banks but to the merchants.

Without this restriction, who believes our banks would have been in so sound a condition as they are to-day?
Who believes they would have been able to furnish an anchor at which all the eastern banks can moor and ride ut the storm, as they now promise to do, in safety? How soon the credit and confide when it was ascertained that our banks were going through! Despatches poured in from every point of the compass: "We can go on if New York does not sus-

taken us, without this constitutional restriction, to have re-established the credit and confidence which already exist, nor how much loss and damage is spared to the coun-try in consequence; but one thing is already sufficiently clear—it has done as much as any other exercise of human foresight to protect the country from a general bankrupt

New York was the first State to adopt this provision and it has already been worth to the whole country more than our national debt. We cannot doubt, after our recent experience, but it will be incorporated into the con-stitutions of all the States at the earliest practicable pe-

From the Philadelphia Journal. THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION DEFAL-CATION.

The pressure of the times has had the effect of bringing to light some rich doings in various quarters, and of revealing financial operations calculated to inspire ob-servers with great respect for the tact of operating paries. But the most important transaction of which w have yet heard has just been developed.

Mr. Frederick W. Porter, for thirty years past, has been the corresponding secretary of the American Sunday School Union—an association whose influence extends all over the United States. Mr. Porter has always maintained the reputation of being a strictly honorable bu-siness man, and has been intrusted with the funds of the society. Over them he has had the most perfect control; keeping the books and managing affairs in his own way. It now appears that Mr. Porter has defrauded the institution to the large amount of eighty-eight thousand eight hun

dred and eighty-three dollars.

The operations must have been carried on for year past, and with impunity on the part of Mr. Porter. Towards him not the least particle of suspicion was ever di-rected, and the discovery of the affair took the managers of the Union by surprise. The defalcation was done by means of notes and acceptances signed by Mr. Porter, but not entered on the books. These notes and acceptances were so arranged that had it not been for the sudden crisis it is probable that they would never have been dis-

The society this morning issued a card, in which they parrate some of the circumstances of the case, and further state as follows:

"We are happy to say that no part of the funds ap-pear to have been abstracted, nor have any part of the contributions to its benevolent objects been lost or misap-plied. All the obligations of the society which have been legitimately incurred have been, and will be, promptly met. The business will not be seriously interrupted, though in these painful circumstances we shall need, and we doubt not shall have, the warm sympathy and liberal aid of our numerous friends."

Letters from the Rev. John Seys and others, in Liberia, have been received at the office of the American Colonization Society, cearing date to August 15th, in none of which is a word and of a fumine, from which we infer that none (certainly to excite anxiety or alarm) exists. The interior settlement continues to prosper. The M. C. Stevens was expected to leave Monrovia about the first of September, and may be looked for in a very few days. Mr. Seys returns in her. She will sail from Baltimore on her third voyage the 1st of November.

A correspondent of the Boston Post, noticing the con-emplated closing of the factories at Lowell, says that during the last month more than seven hundred of the Irish population have purchased return tickets to Liverpool, attracted by the improved and improving state of agricul-tural interests in the Emerald Isle.

A Mr. Hall, of Meriden, Connecticut, lost a pocketbook in Springfield, Massachusetts, recently, containing about \$1,800, which was found by S. A. Bickford, watch-man for the western railroad. Mr. Bickford promptly and honestly advertised it in the Republican, and it was returned to its owner, who rewarded his honesty with the magnificent sum of five dollars!

The first bale of new cotton received at Norfolk sold on fonday at 17 cents per pound. It was from North Caro-

A New York paper says: "The tight times help amuse-ments instead of hurting them. About \$12,000 per night are spent by our citizens in this way alone."

Treasury Notes Outstanding October 1, 1857.

Deduct cancelled note in the hand of one of the accounting officers under one of the acts prior to 22d July, 1846.....

Tablever Depairment, Begister's Office, October 1, 1857.
Oct 2—Itif [Int and Star]
F. BEGGER, Register.

Elm Wood, A N elegant estate of five hundred acres, for sale privately. It is within two miles of Laxington, Rockbridge country, Virginia, where there are the best of schools and fine society. This farm is upon the North river, is beautifully improved, and is considered one of the best in this part of the valley of Virginia. For further particulars address me at Lexington.

Oct 2—cpif

C. WOODWARD'S Metropolitan Stove and Grate factory, No. 318 Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th

A THEATER. How many there are in the federal me tropolis who are asking in all earnestness the question:
"Are we to have a theatre this winter?" It is quite doubtful, and it is quite late to commence building a good one. A hastily-gotten-up, badly-ventilated building would not answer the wants of the people of Washington. Their wishes can only be gratified by the erection of a small-sized, tastefully-arranged, and well-ventilated house, capable of accommodating from two thousand to three thousand persons. Such a building could easily be filled by the performances of an excellent company, and made profitable to the proprietors, the managers, the acceptance of the proprietors and the teader. tors, the gas company, the corporation, and the trades-men of Washington. But it is clear that this is out of the question for the coming winter. We can only hope that some enterprising manager may determine to win the gratitude of our theatre-going population by securing one of our commodious concert-rooms, bringing to-gether a well-drilled company of players, and taking our paper currency at par. It is positively accessary that some such course should be adopted to prevent the disappointment of our citizens and to furnish them with recreation and amusement during the long nights of the

Miss May, who has not only acquired signal triu before foreign audiences, but who has charmed all New York and fairly disarmed criticism, will perhaps afford the people of Washington an opportunity of listening to her rich, clear, melodious voice during the approaching ses-sion of Congress. Unless a suitable hall is secured and suitable accommodation provided, our citizens will not all be able to gratify their tastes for enchanting music. It is to be hoped that this want of our city will shortly be supplied, so that inducements can be offered to the far-famed foreign, but particularly the American, artist to pay us a

The Coar Trade.—A large quantity of coal is expected to arrive at Georgetown from Cumberland in a few days. The water in the canal has been greatly increased by the stoppage of leakages, and is now nearly sufficient to admit of the running of boats. It is stated that there are between Cumberland and Williamsport, Maryland, up-wards of 250 boats loaded with coal for Georgetown. During last week the George's Creek Company sent from their mines 1,908 tons; the Franklin, Hampshire, 355 tons; Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, 5,386 tons; Frostburg, 1,000 tons; Borden, 2,000; Allegany, 1,050 tons. These are timely arrivals of a necessary article. The weather has become quite cool, and coal finds a ready sale at fair prices.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL -Mr. Logan O. Smith threw open yesterday morning to the public the United States Hotel. Mr. Smith has made many improvements, which will greatly increase the comfort of those who may be his guests. The hotel is now as clean and inviting as any in the city, and must become popular with the travelling public, and with those who may make visits of several weeks to the federal metropolis. Mr. Smith, the gentlemanly landlord, was well known as the keeper of the favorite ho of our sister city of Alexandria. In speaking of his man-agement in that city, the Alexandria Gazette says that he gave great satisfaction by his polite attention to his

RACING .- A race came off at the Hunting Park cours resterday afternoon between gray gelding Burgunda, pacer, entered by James Morrow, and brown gelding Maryland, trotter, entered by Q. Collins. The match was said to be for \$500, and was in harness, mile heats, for the best three in five. Only three rounds were run. In the first two the gray led in the brown at a distance of about twenty paces, and in the last at about eighty paces. The brown broke up several times very badly ; the gray broke only once, on the second round. The time made by the gray was 3.11, 3.4, and 2.55.

THE WASHINGTON ASTLUM .- The work upon the foun dation of the new alms-house, for the construction of which Mr. Gilbert Cameron secured the contract of the corporation of Washington, is going forward quite rapid-ly, and is now nearly completed. The work upon the superstructure will shortly be commenced.

One-Fellows' Hall yesterday evening was the scene of much merriment and good humor, notwithstanding the scarcity of quarters. The favorite serenaders will only be

REAL ESTATE SALE. - J. C. McGuire sold yesterday af ternoon lots 3 and 4 in square 959, on the corner of G street north and Tenth street east, for 21 cents per foot,

SALE OF CORPORATION STOCK .- J. C. McGuire sold yes rday afternoon \$1,000 of corporation stock at \$1 02.

Keller and McKenney, Bankers,

AVE removed their office to the northeast cor-continue to attend to the bank note exchange and collection, and all business of a financial character generally. Magnificent Grain and Stock Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber having fixed his residence in Washington for a few years, wishes to sell his farm, stock, &c., upon such terms, as cannot fall to be satisfactory to any one who is desirous of farming and stock rateing. The farm which I will sell,

there, in general estimation, a more beautiful and valuable one—according to its size—in the county. I wish to sell it, simply because whits engaged in my present enterprise, as the editor and proprietor of the Wasmouron Uxins, I cannot conveniently manage and carry it on to proper advantage.

The terms will be made very accommodating. By paying one-third in cash, the purchaser can have four years to pay the balance in, by paying interest and securing the deferred payments in the usual manner. manner.

Any inquiry addressed to the subscriber, Washington city, or to my son Blackford Harris, or Samuel F. Murray, eq., Bowling Green, on Risckford Harris, or Samuel F. Murray, eq., Bowling Green like county, Mo., will be promptly attended to. Sept 26 WM. A. HARRIS.

AND GRATE FACTORY.

clp amuseb per night

I HAVE just received from Philadelphia a large lot of the new rising star, double oven cook stove, and union complete, single oven, which was gotten up to my order, and which I can confidently recommend to my customers and the public generally. They are a decided improvement on the old morning star. I had them got up expressly for this market. They are very heavy and strong, and cast of the very best Fennsylvania malieshie iron. All the cooking ulcustis are make extra heavy.

I have also the liberty star, made by Mesers. Abboit & Lawrence, 7,100 00 in the cooking storest double oven cook, made by Mesers. Haward, Barliett, & Co., of Baltimore, together with the very best armarket, some of which are the celebrated suries, improved globe market, some of which are the celebrated suries, improved globe can produce a better cooking stoves that can be found in this or any other market, some of which are the celebrated suries, improved globe can produce a better cooking stove to excel the above stores for roast ling. baking, &c., i will give him \$50 on each one. Please call and examine then; it will east you nothing, and you will see alk kinds and sorts of stoves, &c. For sale at

C. WOODWARD'S

Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory,
Nos. 215 and 222 from seeme, between loth and 11thats.

Balcony in front full of stoves.

N. B.—As to the see shell flat-top cooking stove, have examines

No. 218 and 222 Ferm. avenue, between 10th and 11th ats.

Balcony in front fall of stores.

N. E.—As to the sea shell flat-top cooking store, I have examined in theroughly in Philadelphia, and think it has a very appropriate name. Shell; yes, they will not last one season. It is a good name for them, and good for the makers. And as to the old morning star, I soid them last fall, but will not sell them again. They are as thin as pasteboard; I can prove that the maker's agent urged me for almost a day hat summer in my counting room to sell them this fall, saying if I would take twenty-five of them be would give use the exclusive agency of them for ine years. I told him I would not have them at any price, they are so thinly made. They are handbilled over town by one that said last fall that they were not worth having. Can be found also at the Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory all kinds of house-furnishing articles.

C. WOODWARD,

Nov. 315 and 322 Penn. avenue, between 10th and 11th streets 22 - 6 woods.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Charleston Banks. -- Rumor Contradicted, &c. CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.—The presidents of the Charleston banks held a meeting this morning, and resolved not to

ly without foundation.

Thos. D. Gwin, late captain of the steamer Nashville, died here this morning of consumption.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.-Mesers. White, Stevens, & Co., domestic goods merchants, and Lawrence, Stone, & Co., a branch of the Boston house, have suspended. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1 .- Messrs. Hutchings, Smidt, & Co.

we suspended.

There was a run on Hunt & Co., but that house sus-

There was tained themselves.

Bosrox, Oct. 1.—Messra. John A. Lowell, Benjamin Howard, Richardson, Kendall, & Co., and Peter C. Jones have failed.

The banks were discounting some to-day, but not enough to ease the market.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

New York, Oct. 1.—Last evening the boiler of the Knickerbocker plaster works in West street exploded, destroying the factory and two adjoining brick dwellings occupied by 200 Irish and Germans. Catharine Dogan, while a woman were seriously wounded,

aged 19, was killed, seventeen were seriously wounded, and several others were slightly injured. It is supposed that there are others beneath the ruins.

The damages will amount to about \$25,000. The cause of the explosion is variously attributed to the carelessness of the engineer and a defective boiler.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—There is a more harmonious action among the banks to-day. The Bank of Pennsylvania is gradually strengthening her condition, and to-morrow or Saturday will probably be in line with the others. Several of the banks are accommodating their customers with discounts, and a decidedly better feeling exists. Shipment of Cotton.

Bosros, Oct. 1.—Several Lowell companies have contracted to ship immediately 5,000 bales of cotton to Liv-

Bank Suspensions.

New York, Oct. 1.—The Mechanics' Bank of Willia burg suspended to-day.

The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank has also suspended.

Still Another Suspension. Bosros, Oct. 1.—Messrs. Lawrence, Stone, & Co., do-nestic goods merchants here, have suspended.

New York, Oct. 1.—The rumored report of the arrival of Capt. Herndon and a number of passengers is wholly without foundation. The Arabia Expected To-morrow.

New York, Oct. 1.—The royal mail steamer Arabia passed Cape Race on Tuesday morning, and will be due at New York to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The Reading Railroad Conpany paid its coupons which were due to-day. OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, September 28, 1857.

Information has been reserved from the United States consul at Merida and Skal, Yucatan, of the death at Skal, on the 4th of June last, of Mr. Bugen Lawrence, a citizen of the United States, and, as is believed, late a native of the State of New York.

The effects left by the deceased are in the hands of the consul, who resides at Merida.

September 23, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of stocks of the United NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of stocks of the United States that this department will purchase such certificates as shall be received here, duly assigned to the United States, previous to the 1st day of November next, at the rates heretofore offered and paid, viz: 10 per cent, premium on the loan of 1842; 16 per cent, premium on loans of 1847 and 1848; and 6 per cent, premium on Texas indemnity 5 per cent, stock, together with the interest accrued in each case from 1st July.

Certificates of stock received here on or after the 1st day of Novembers.

ber, until further notice shall be given, will be purchased at the fel-lowing rates, viz:

8 per cent, premium on the ions of 1847;

14 per cent, premium on the ions of 1847 and 1848; and

8 per cent, premium on Tenza indemnity 5 per cent, stock, with the
accrued interest payable thereon, respectively.

Where certificates of stock inscribed and transferable on the books
of the treasury shall be received here, assigned to the United States,
between the lat December, when the transfer books will be clossed,
and the lat January, when the half-yearly interest is payable, the accrued interest for the half-year must be expressly assigned to the
United States by the stockholder, as no interest for the current halfyear can be included in the settlement, but the same will be payable
by the Assistant Treasurer on the interest schedule as herstofore.

In all cases the purchase sums will be actied in favor of the lawful
holder of the stock, who shall assign it to the United States in the
mode prescribed by the regulations of assignments of stock; and reaccident of the stock, who small assign it to the (mine) states in the mode proceribed by the regulations of assignments of stock; and re-mittance will be made of the amount by draft on the assistant tressur-ers at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, at the option of the party in whose favor the settlement shall be made. One day's additional in-terest will be added from the day of receipt here for the draft to be

Socretary of the Treasury.

FALL SUPPLY OF NEW JEWELRY, Watches,

M. W. GALT & BRO., 324 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

Collector's Office, City Hall,

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS—Deduction for prompt payment:—Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the year 1857 are due, and payable at this office, and that a deduction of six per cent. is allowed by law for the current year if paid on or before the 15th day of October next.

JAS. F. HALLIDAY, Collector.

Banking House OF SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT, & CO.

SWEENY, RITENHOUSE, FANT, & CO.

WE will open gold, currency, and Virginia accounts for depositors, and credit the difference between gold and currency. Those drawing Virginia or currency will mark their checks accordingly.

Those depositing specie will be paid in gold or aliver.

We hope in a few days to quote regular rates for foreign bank notes, as well as our home currency, as usual.

SWEENY, RITENHOUSE, FANT, & CO.,

"Bankers."

Suspended Banks.

LARGE and elegant assortment of jewelry, clocks, fancy goods, cutlery, stationery, perfumery, brushes, is, toys, kc., kc., kc., kc., new opening at "The lakes," 504 cun. avenue.
Bask notes and certified checks on any of the regular banks of the
Satrict (except on Pairo & Nourse) taken for goods at pur.
Sept 29—1w

TO THE PUBLIC.—Bank of Washington paper will be taken at par at my store for STOVES of all descriptions, house-furnishing articles, and debts due me, equal to gold or Silver.

C. WOODWARD'S

Metropolitan Store and Grate Factory,
Nos. 318 and 322 Pennsylvania avenue,
between 10th and 11th streets.

Screen, Laza, & Co.,

Bankers,
Wamuscares Cry.

CMOOT, RUSSELL, & CO., Bankers, Leavenworth
City, K. T., dealers in exchange, uncurrent bank notes, and land
warrants. Agents for the purchase and sale of lands and city lots,
and all bentiness appertaining to a first-class land agency.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and

LUTHER R. SMOOT, WM. H. RUSSELL. (OF Majors, Russell, & Co...) THOMAS R. SUTER, LUKE LEA, Corner Main and Shawnee streets, opposite Planters' Hotel,
Ap 18—dheptes Leavenworth City, K. T.

PROST KING.—I have just received a supply at my netropolitan store and grate factory, remayleans avenue, between 10th and 11th streets, 218 and 322, the latest improved Latrobe parker companions; also, the latest improved Latrobe Energy and the parker fare place like a grate, heat the parker fare place like a grate, heat the parker are placed for a sum and provided and the parker are perioded for setting them that can be found in the flustret.

Sep 12—12teed.

C. WKM WARD. C. WINN WARD. Sep 23-1007

Proposals for Furnishing the Paper for the Pub-

Washington, October 1st, 1847.

In pursuance of the provisions of the "Act to provide for executing the public permiting," he, approved August 1852, eached preposale will be received at this office, in the Captol, until the first Menday (7th day) of December next, at twelve wicket, in, for furnishing the puper that may be required for the public printing for the year entiting on the last day of Lecember, 1858.

The subjoined list specifies, as nearly as can be saccretained, the quantity, quality and description of each kind of paper that will be required:

10,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by inches, and to weigh forty-five pounds to the ream of 450 shoets

Class II. Glass II.

4.000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 3 nches, and to weigh fifty aix pounds to the ream of 450 sheets. Class III.

Class F.

1,000 reams superfine sized and calcudered map paper, of such times an may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 450 shorts.

200 reams superfine plate jusper, (calendered or uncalendered, as may be required.) 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

may be required.

The fibre of the paper of each of the above classes to be of lines and cotton, free from all adulteration with mineral or other substances of a fair whiteness, and put up in quires of twenty-four sheets each and in bundles of two reams each, each ream to contain 480 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness and weight will be required and no bundle (excitative of wrappers) varying over or under fave per cent. from the standard weight will be received, and the gross weight well, in all cases, he required. Mixing of various thicknesses in the same bundle to make up the weight will be considered a viola-

Class VII.

No. 1—1,500 reams quarto post writing paper;
No. 2—2,500 reams flattep writing paper;
No. 3—500 reams demi writing paper;
No. 4—2,600 reams floi post writing paper;
No. 5—500 reams medium writing paper;
No. 6—50 reams royal writing paper;
No. 7—50 reams super-royal writing paper;
No. 8—50 reams imperial writing paper;
No. 8—50 reams imperial writing paper;
No. 9—100 reams colored medium (assorted.)

No. 1-5,000 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh two

No. 1—5,000 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-eight pounds per ream.

No. 2—1,500 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.

No. 3—3,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-in pounds per ream.

No. 4—100 reams writing paper, 18 by 22 inches, to weigh twenty-four pounds per ream.

No. 5—340 reams writing paper, 18 by 18 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.

No. 6—400 reams writing paper, 12 by 18 inches, to weigh twelve pounds per ream.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for, at such times and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each chase will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal; and the privilege is reserved of requiring a bidder who may have more than one clase assigned him to take all much classes, or forfeit his right to any class.

Samples (not less than one quire) of each kind of paper bid for, and but one anasple of each kind, must accompany each bid; and, is classes 7 and 8, be numbered to correspond with the number of the properly designated on the sample, or it will not be considered. All proposals and samples must be transmitted to this office free of post of the contract of the contract.

Each bidder is required to furnish with his proposals satisfactory

the quantity required at any time, win or construct.

Each bidder is required to furnish with his proposals satisfactory evidence of his ability to execute them; and proposals unaccompanied by such evidence will be rejected.

The proposals will be opened in the manner required by law "on the first Tousday after the first Monday in December" next, (8th.) at 10 o'clock a. m. at the office of the Superintendent.

Proposals will be addressed to the "Superintendent of the Public Printing, Capitol of the United States, Washington," and endorsed "Proposals for Supplying Paper."

A. G. SEAMAN,

PEXIER; Amour et Finance.

Alfair, Amourt et Finance.
Arvinn, Coutos Branres.
Autran; La Vie Burale.
Flaubert; Madame Bovary.
Dumas; La Dame aux Gamelias.
Conscience; Le Demon de l'Argent.
Nadar; Quand J'etais etudiant.
Reyband; Jerome Paturot.
De Beauvoir; Le Chevalier de Saint Georges.
Dash; Les Bals Masqués.
Champfeury; Les Aventures de Mariette.
Wey; Les Anglais chez eux.
Gozian; Les Elmotiens de Polydore Marasquín.
Meurice; Les Tyrans de Village.
In one volume 12mo., price 30 cents, just imported, with theres, from Paris by

rs, from Paris by FRANCK TAYLOR.

> JOHN L. CAMPBELL HENRY & CAMPRELL

LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS, Sionez City, Iowa, Enter lands with land warrants or cash, or on time, and loan money western rates, pay taxes, and furnish abstract to titles. Sep 25—ddawly

MILLINERY.—Fall opening.—On Saturday, Oc

MRS. BURR'S School for Young Ladies, No. 391.

H street, between 13th and 14th streets west, will reopen in Monday, September 21.

Sept 5-law4s*†

University of Nashville.

THE Medical Department opens November 2; the free preliminary course, October 5, 1867.

Apply to PAUL F. EVE, Dean. The Collegiale Department, Western Military Institute, common and sective course in engineering, in scientific and agricult branches, and a preparatory school. Tuttion, boarding, washing, 5100 per term of twenty weeks. Modern languages, &c., each \$10 term.

term.

Last session there were 630 students in the two departments.

Apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintends

ASSEVELE, Tenn., July 11, 1857.

Aug 5—3mdawkw*

By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S Sale of Valuable Improved Real Estate, known as the "Kirkwood House." By virtue of a deed of trust from Thomas Y. Conly and wife to me, bearing date on the alst day of July, in the year 1847, and recorded in Ibber W. B., No. 136, folios 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, one of the land records for Washington county, in the District of Columbia, and at the request of the holder of the note therein secured, I will sell at public anction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the Illst day of October, in the year 1857, at 4 o'clock, p. m., on the premises, that valuable improved real entate known as "the Kirkwood House," sittanted at the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington, and read estate consisting of the following but or perceis of ground—to wit. All those parcels of ground who was the place of the city of Washington as parts of lots numbered two (2) and throe, (3) in square numbered three hundred and twenty-two, (322), and designed and the numbered two (2) and dere, (4), as will now follow in our fully incore fully incored in the contraction of the contractio

LADIES' REAL PARIS KID GLOVES, Bajon's

best make to our order, all colors and signs, teentlemen's kid gloves of the same importation. Our stock of all kinds of fancy and staple dry goods for genera family consumption was never so large and thoroughly assorted (it